MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1899.

THE WAGES OF SIN

A Young Man Ends His Life Rather than Face Charge.

WAS ACCUSED OF STEALING.

As an Officer Was About to Arrest Him He Placed a Pistol to His Breast

and Fired.

J. Horace Wood, aged seventeen, shot and almost instantly killed himself Wednesday night at about So'clock in the office of R. G. Dun & Co., on the second floor of the Exchange bank building, Macon, Ga. The young man find the first gun. The letter closes chose death rather than the disgrace of with a hearty note of commendation for arrest on the charge of stealing about the work which has been done in the

gust, having worked for about five cause." months as clerk. Prior to his discharge the number of postage stamps used in the office had increased to such an extent as to cause first surprise and then fixed upon him until last night.

After his discharge the stamps conaccounted for on the score of letters izes as the mean and spurious affectamailed. The watchman of the bank, tion of the leaders of the present renight Mr. Douglas himself decided to States alone can restore peace and pros-

watch for the thief.

He was seated at his desk in a corner of the office without a light and the outer door locked when someone came up the elevator and walked to the door, called to ask if anyone was in Mr. Doors. stairs wanted to see the chief clerk. He received no reply and immediately af terwards Mr. Douglas heard a key turned in the lock and Horace Wood entered, passing through the railing and ap-Douglas, who rose and said;

"Well, Horace I have you now." "Yes, Mr. Douglas," answered the boy, "you have me now."

Mr. Douglas, troubled because of the

"I don't know," he replied. "I have no right to ask a favor of you but if you will overlock it and say noth. This govern

ing I will leave town tonight never to But Mr. Douglas told him that he must pay for the stamps he had abproposition the boy would not listen. the flag. He said that he had rather die than have his father know anything about

At this time Mr. Clem Steed, the lawyer who has offices nearby, appeared and Mr. Douglas told him the discovery and asked Mr. Steed to go to the window and call a policeman.

saw the young man go up the stairs was, however, in waiting and entered the office. Mr. Douglas told him also, and together they talk the matter over Finally Mr. Douglas told Mosely to

take Wood to the barracks and he would meanwhile see what could be done

As Mosely approached Wood drew a pistol from his pocket and said: "I'll bed-d if you ever take me to the barracks." At the same time holdidg the weapon

in front of his breast and pointing towards Mosely.

The watchman spoke gently to him, edging up close, and when within reach tried to knock the pistol down. but as he did so Wood turned the weapon on himself and fired.

The ball entered about the region of the heart. Mosely seized him and walked with him down the passage towards the elevator. After a few steps the unfortunate youth tottered and sank in the officer's arms, exclaim-

ing:
"I am done for, tell all my folks good bye." In a few minutes afterward he died.

The body was taken to Wood's under taking establishment. Young Wood was the son of Mr. J. W. Wood, a most respected man, who

is well known by the business men as eminently trustworthy and highly respectable. He has been employed by position of trust with the Bibb Manufacturing company.

The young man has been a little wild

and since his discharge by the Dunn company he has been out of employ-

War and Tobacco.

It sounds almost ludicrous in these enlightened days to hear of a church body whech denounces the use of tobacco as wicked and sinful and proposed to enforce an ancient church blue law against the weed. Yet there was considerable row in the Methodist conference at Newport. Ky., the other day because several of the ministers were reported to be users of tobacco. There isn't any question about the chewing of tobacco being a filthy habit, and the smoking of cigars being a costly one.

Killed by a Spider.

The Pacslet correspondent of The State says: "Mrs. John Kirby who last Wednesday morning while putting on medical skill, she died Thursday morning. Her remains were laid to rest in tor, Rev. S. A. Nettles, conducting the | there. funeral exercises."

Will be Pardoned.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle claims to have good authority for the statement that Drey fus will be pardoned although President Loubet will not exercise his prerogative until after the meeting of the council of revision. He adds that Capt. Beauvais and Maj. Breon were the only two members of the courtmartial who voted for who insisted upon the proviso regarding extenuating circumstances.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

The Leaders of the Grand Old Party Can't Agree.

Senators Hoar, Wellington and Mason, all Republicans, are openly opposed to the Hanna-McKinley expansion business. And now comes Senator Foraker and announces against imperialism. He has written a letter to Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, of Connecticut and the minister makes it a basis for a sermon. We are informed that this letter contains a confidential intimation that he will head the anti-imperialist wing of the senate in the next congress and being intended for publication is a semi-efficial announcement of the senator's position on this main issue of the next national campaign. cause of anti-imperialism by the Econo-\$20 worth of postage stamps.

Wood was formerly employed in the mic Club, and declares in underscored mic Club, and declares in underscored

"A special point is made in Senator Foraker's letter of the appeal which Isabel Artacho, former partner of Aguinaldo, has addressed to the Amerisuspicion on the part of the local man-ager Mr. Logan Douglas. Suspicion of as a man of wealth and influence, pointed to young Wood but nothing has just taken an oath of allegiance to the United States government. He process that he has always been a loyal tinued to disappear too rapidly to be citizen. He rails at what he character-Warren Mosely, was notified and last bellion. He declares that the United

called to ask if anyone was in Mr. Doug-las made no reply. The visitor then knocked and said that someone down-knocked and said that someone down-cupation of the city he has passed in and out as freely as before. Doubtless, he had his useful sides. But that he should be brought forward as a clincher, that his simple statement should be thought sufficient to blacken the characproaching the stamp drawer he saw Mr. | ter of the man, who, whatever may be said of him, is still making a pretty stiff fight for his country—this is laugh-able. There were to be had at any time during our own war for independence 50 Tories who would swear before the discovery which he has more than half expected to make, asked Wood what he out to do with him. banditti. Artacho's evidence is worse

This government welcoming a traitor was more than Foraker could stand. In old days, the senator was very fierce against southern "Rebils." He is now on the warpath against his own party. stracted and asked him if his father Members who are bringing reproach would not pay for them, but to this upon the constitution, the Union and

A Brutal Parent. Beckville, Panola County, Texas, is excited over a triple tragedy. James | what to British convict establishments. Forsythe, a highly respected young | These, though open to grave objection, man, and Oilie Simpson, a belle of the are comparatively free from the grossest neighborhood, cloped and were married | evils, and have of late years undergone Saturday night. When Andrew Simp- | considerable in provement in several of Mosely, the watchman, who says he son, the girl's father, learned of the the states. Secondly, there are the wedding last evening he started after county camps, which are worse. And, the couple on horseback. As he rode lastly, and worst of all, there are the up to Forthe's home he saw his son-inlaw fleeing through the orchard. He brought him down with seven buckshot in the groin, leaving him for dead. King H. Forsythe, father of James, came out of the house unarmed to see what the trouble was, and was instantly killed with a load of buckshot in abdomen. Simpson then dismounted and ran into the house with his pistol. saying he would kill his daughter, but young Forsythe's mother seized and held his pistol until the girl escaped- and Pontiac), Ohio (at Columbus), Min-Simpson then walk out and put the pis. tol to his forehead. killing himself instantly. Young Forsythe may recover. Business in Beckville is suspended on is, at least, earnestly attempted, and account of the tragedy.

Great Demand for Yarns.

A Boston dispatch to the New York Commercial asserts that cotton yarn manufacturers are having in their way "the same kind of boom as the producers of pig iron." That is, they are getting more orders than they can possibly fill, even by working overtime, and in many instances double time. They are overwhelmed with contracts, the dispatch goes on, "and are quoting the breeding of such has become an prices which equal those at which similar goods can be imported, and are refusing orders in many instances." One manager of many years' experience says he never saw the mills pushed as they the Central Railroad and now holds a are at present. Nevertheless the price of raw cotton remains very, very low, because spinners do not have to pay an advanced price to get what they want, being able to get it at their own price.

Most Bloody Murder.

Mrs. Jane Barber and her two sons, Wiley and Levi, were murdered by unknown robbers in a cross roads station. six miles from Pleasanton, Texas. They containing \$100 in silver was secured by the robbers. Foot tracks in the sand indicated that there were three men implicated in the crime and that they left in the direction of San Antonio. Runners have been sent to all parts of the county and a close search has begun for the murderers.

Texans Won't Visit Paris.

Judging from the preliminary movement being made in different places in Texas, the State will beycott the Paris exposition as a result of the Dreyfus verdict. A movement has already been her shoes was bitten on the toe by a set on foot in Galveston and San Antosmall brown spider. Her sufferings | nio to secure pledges from the people to were nost exeruciating and despite all stay away from the exposition and a ation of the various ages and sexes, by similar movement has been started in day and night, is the usual feature of Austin. Reports from north Texas are the private camps, and sometimes even the Baptist cemetery Friday, her pas- that similar movements are working of the state establishments.

The Leading Names.

British census reports of family names give for England and Wales Williams, Taylor. Davies and Brown gangs." Then what must it be for 253,606 Smiths, 242,100 Joneses and following in order. For Scotland, Smith leads, followed by McDonald Brown, Thompson, Robertson, Stewart and Campbell. Murphy is ahead in Ireland, there being 62,000 of them; then come Kelley, 55,900; Sullivan, 43,600; Walsh, 41,700; Smith, 37,000; acquittal and it is was Capt. Parfall O Brien, 33,400; Byrne, 33,000; Ryan, 32,000; Connor, 31.200; O'Neil, 29,-100, and Reilly 29,000.

LIES, BASE LIES.

That Is What a London Concern is Telling on the South.

SCURRILOUS DOCUMENT.

The Howard Association Caps the Climax of a Series of Libels on the South-

The Howard association, of London, a concern engaged in circulating defa-matory literature about the southern people, has recently issued a document which caps the climax in a series of wholesale libels of the cotton states. The full text appears below:

ern States.

The noble spirit of sympathy, with the victims of Spanish tyranny in Cuba office, but was discharged early in Au type that the senator "is with the and the Philippines, which has lately been manifested by the great nation of the United States, has successfully removed an incubus which had long weighed terribly on those splendid is-lands. May it now be hoped that a similarly humane feeling will as determinedly grapple with a still more extenportions of the United States themselves?

During the past year the Howard association has on various occasions received from those southers states very grievous accounts of cruelties inflicted both upon prisoners and others of the colored race, and, in particular, in the convict camps and chaingangs, where

a shocking condition of affairs exists.

There are comparatively very few prison buildings in the south. Offenthe taxpayer is entirely relieved from become a source of large revenue to the state and to individuals. This may at first sight seem to be a great advance upon the general systems of the north and of Europe, which are so costly to the community. But in reality the lease system produces the most terrible sufferings and fatalities to many thou-

sands annually.

It is practically a revival of slavery, and on a very extensive scale. In Florida public sale of convicts (most of whom are Negroes) occasionally take place, when they are sold by auction to the highest bidder for various periods up to four years. Usually the sentences in the south (on colored perple), even for minor offenses, such as stealing eggs, are for very long periods.

camps, or farms, corresponding somenumerous gangs farmed out to private sub contractors or bidders, who in many cases "sweat" their victims to death by excessive labor, wretched food, brutal violence and the grossest neglect of sanitary requirements. And, of course, religious and moral obligations are utterly ignored in most instances. In the best prisons of the northern states, as in New York state (at Elmira), Massachusetts (at Concord Junction and Sherbone), Illinois (at Joliet nesota (at Stillwater) and in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Rhode Island and other states, the reformation of the prisoner often successfully achieved. But in the southern camps and chaingangs it is

the very reverse. The "captains" employed by the subcontractors are often of the class depicted in "Legree," in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Their conduct to the female convicts is indescribable. A large number of illegitimate births take place in these camps. The wretched children born in them are, in some instances, permanently retained as slaves. And avowed purpose, at least in one state. Woe to the women and girls who are sent to such camps! Their life is and must be an inferno. Men and women frequently run away and are then chased with bloodhounds and guns-those killed being sometimes registered as

"escaped." The colored population furnishes about nine-tenths of the southern conviets, and it is reliably stated that a considerable portion of them are either quite innocent or are punished by long sentences for the most trifling offenses, are frequently on merely trumped-up charges. It is to the interest of the lowere killed with a hatchet, their heads | cal officials and contractors that the having been smashed to a pulp. A sack | number of convicts should be as large as possible and their detention as prolonged as it can be made.

A very sad feature in the chaingangs is the number of young children sent to them. A leading philanthropist of Baltimore, Mr. G. S. Griffith, president of the Maryland Society for the Protection of Children, was pained to find in the gangs so many children from nine yearsof age and upward! In one of the better class of chaingangs in North Carolina he found fifty-five prisoners. including three women and one boy of eleven years of age. And he says: These, men comen and boys all sleep under a tent 70x24 feet." This pro miscious and most demoralizing associ-

Judge Candler, of Georgia, says: My experience is that when a boy is sent to the chaingang, he is ruined. Judge Berry, of Atlanta, says: "I have seen too many cases where boys have appears to be their only means of rebeen ruined by being sent to the chain-

Fearful brutalities are perpetrated by the "captains" in the lonely remote places where many of the gangs are located, as in forests and mines. Sometimes convicts have been flayed alive! were found. He had been literally beaten to spieces. Another had been oppression? disgustingly dismembered by kicks, and 1

17 years, after being repeatedly outraged by the officers of a camp, fled that more than half of them can read to the woods. She was overtaken by bloodhounds, her clothes stripped off and she was then flogged in the pres- dollars. The idea of emigrating such a ence of jeering men. Another poor multitude is utterly visionary. They girl, similarly treated, gave birth to a must be dealt with in America itself.

child, but both mother and offspring were speedily relieved by death. Women and girls are abitually subjected to the grossest indecencies and exposures. In one camp was found a woman who had had seven children whilst there, and another had had six there. And

such cases are legion! Christian America sends hundreds of missionaries to Asia and Africa. But is there not a vast mission field for ef-

fort and influence?
The states of Mississippi, Arkansas and the Carolinas all need great reforms in this matter; but especially Florida and Georgia. Their forest turpentine works and their phosphate mines are often awful spots morally and physically. Louisiana is making some special efforts at improvement. Alabama and Texas are perhaps better than formerly. Yet a prison chaplain in Texas writes to the Howard association (1898): "Practically there has been no advance in the least system of our convicts. It can only be

an evil. The Howard association has also received, in connection with these sad acsive form of oppression in the southern counts of southern camps and chaingangs, much information showing that they form but one portion of a still vaster system of oppression of the colored race generally in the southern states. The voice of Missions (Atlanta, December, 1898) contains a long and terrible indictment of the white race for the treatment of the colored people since

It says: "The Cuban war and its re sults and the Armenian massacres are nothing when compared with the thirty ders are chiefly leased out for open-air work to contractors or bidders, who pay for their labor so much a head to the state or county, and then become absolute masters of such prisoners, so that the transparence is notified replied from which the colored repulse of Atlanta which the colored reople of Atlanta the burden of criminals, who actually have passed through and are still undergoing. This year 300 have been lynched and murdered by our white Christian friends, and no voice but our own weak cry has been raised in protest." Many Negroes were shot by the white Democrats in North and South Carolina during the November elections of 1898. Recently, also, many unoffending colored people have been driven away from their homes and farms in the south by violent and covetous white neighbors.

The same journal complains of the silence of the pulpit, both north and south, respecting these evils, and remarks that even the United States supreme court at Washington has always turned the scale against the colored race. Also that several of the southern states have disfranchised the Negroes There are several classes of leased by wholesale, in violation of the feder-onvicts. Firstly, those under the imrediate supervision of the state, in all as voters for the purposes of their own proportionate representation in congress. It is known that some prominent politicians and legislators at Washington have made large fortunes as convict contractors.

In The Richmond Planet (July 23rd, 1898.) a bishop is quoted as saying: "Enough colored men have been lynch ed to death to reach a mile high, if laid one upon another, and nearly as many more women and children to make a simizar pile."

These lynchings are defended by many persons on the ground of their necessity for protecting white women from Negro assaults. No doubt occasional crimes of this kind have been committed by them, but they have been immensely outnumbered by similar outrages by whites upon the females of the weakerrace.

The colored people have need to clear themselves from complicity with such crime and also to cultivate more honesty and truthfulness. Nor can they ex- | gro who had rented some of his proppect to be much respected until they manifest more seif-respect and become less characterized, as a people, by their everlasting grin and giggle. Lord Chesterfield said: "I never knew a 'Merry Andrew' a respected man.' But the colored people are too often such fools, and until, as a race, they manage to make themselves both respected and feared, they are not likely to get the justice which is due to them. Buffoons will be despised.

Even the aggregate of the lynchings is very small in comparion with the enormous mortality of the convicts in the camps and chaingangs. Whereas in English prisons the death rate is under 7 per 1,000 per annum, it ranges in these camps from 75 to over 200 per 1,000 yearly.

The Voice of Missions mournfully remarks: 'There are no advocates of human rights in the United States today. Charles Summer is dead, Abraham Lincoln is gone, Wendel Philips, Wm. Loyd Garrison, Frederick Douglas and Harriet Beecher Stowe have all passed away; and with them went the last great advocates of human rights." This complaint is, however, too pessimistic.

Yet even the Society of Friends (Quakers) in America, once the foremost champions of the negro, through their J. G. Whittier, Thomas Garrett, Isaac R. Hepper, Levi Coffin, Francis T. King and other good men have of late years become strangely silent and apparently apathetic as to the oppressed race.

However, a people of twelve millions ought no longer to be mainly dependendent upon, or looking to others for their own protection. They must now chiefly turn to schemes of self-help or remain oppressed. An American correspondent of the

Howard association writes (1899): "The Negro trouble has become so great that I fear the difficulty can never be settled but with blood. The problem is indeed a vast one and

of pressing import to the United States, both north and south. Is the Christianity of that great nation to remain impotent for the solution? Are the colored people to be driven to what now methods of their adversaries in the formation of secret societies and powerful and compact organized unions for defence and offense? Is it only thus that they can make themselves what they must be, somehow-respected and feared as a race? But what else are they smokes. He says he is "getting used" On one prisoner's corpse forty injuries to do unless the white race bestirs it to the costin. Maybe he smokes in it self for other efforts than continuing There are nearly twelve million col-

there was a great hole gaping in ored people in the United States. his side. A young white girl of They are increasing in numbers, in intelligence and in wealth. It is stated

> they to. Must it be left again to the compulsion of national disaster to solve this great problem and so to bring about results which may far better and far more effectually be secured by volunteer humanity and peaceful wisdom?

SWEPT BY A CYCLONE.

Public Property.

A cyclone swept over Bermuda island Wednesday night. Houses were blown down and others were unroofed. The storm raged the whole night. No lives were lost but heavy damage was done to public and private property, fruit and cedar trees. The causeway was badly injured and the government house was damaged. The storm was the worst known there since the hurricane of 1880. In fact many of the inhabitants say it exceeded the gale of 1880 in violence. Information from the dock yard says the damage done there is very serious. The breakwater is badly damaged. On Ireland and Boaz islands everything is more or less injured. The damage is roughly esti-mated at £100,000. At Somerset all the boats and small crafts were destroyed, the trees demolished and houses un-sated, or otherwise damaged. At Prospect Camp the damage is estimated at £3,000. More than half a mile of the causeway connecting the mainland with St. George's is totally destroyed. It will cost £12,000 to £15,000 to repair it. News from St. Georges received by a whale boat says serious damage has been done there to trees, houses, etc. All the boats have been destroyed or are badly injured. Reports from outlying parishes are slowly coming in. They all show there has been great destruction of trees and serious injury to houses and other property. But, so far as can be learned here, there has been no loss of life. It is a curious coincidence that the great gale of 1839 occur-red September 11 and 12 and this was on September 12 and 13. No correct estimate of the amount of damage to private property can at present be obtained, but it will be fully £100,000. DON CAMERON'S ANGER.

It Caused Him to Pay \$850 for Whipping a Jewish Merchant.

While Attorney General Bellinger was in Beaufort this week he made an argument in a case of unusual interest. Some time ago Don Cameron severely horse-whipped a Jewish merchant named David Schein, whom he charged with selling liquor to Negroes upon his preserves near Beaufort. Schein brought suit against his prominent hastiser for \$10,000 damages. The jury after hearing the case in detail rendered a verdict for \$850 in Schein's favor. The jury was composed entirely of white men. Mr. Thomas Talbird and Attorney General Bellinger represented Schein and the latter drew a vivid word picture of the introduction of French methods a la Dreyfus in South Carolina. Messrs. Elliott & Elliott rep-

resented the distinguished defendant The story of the affair was to the effeet that Mr. Cameron while driving along the shell road headed for the depot came across a crowd of Negroes who seemed to be drunk and they yelled at him. He then came across a Neerty to Schein; he gave the Negro a whipping and then drove up to Schein's place. He got Schein in a fence corner, driving his buggy and horse so-that a pen was made. Then he charged Schein with selling the Negroes liquor, and proceeded to whip him with his buggy whip. Schein was finally forced to tear away some palings before he could escape the lashes of his assailant's whip. This is the story as heard. Schein brought suit as stated above and got \$850 damages. At the time of the whipping it is said Mr. Cameron told Schein to leave the neighborhood and he did as ordered. -The State.

Gets an Of ice. i South Car-Col. Jas. H. Tillms tor Tillman, olina, a nephew of S was at the white house deduesday and asked the president to authorize the organization of an indc ... ient company of Indian seputs for service in the Philippines. It is proposed to make Mr. Tiliman, who was colonel of the First South Carolina during the Spanish war, captain of the company, and Joseph H. Woodburry, "Hole-in-the-day," the chief of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, first lieutenant, and some member of the regiment of "Rough Riders" second lieutenant. It is said that many more than a company of Chippewas are ready to enlist in case they are allowed to go to the Philippines as an independent organization. It is understood that the president referred his callers to the secretary of war. A later disputch says that the President has promised Col. Tillman

the position he seeks Sentenced to Death.

A dispatch from Manila says the local papers assert that Corporal Damhoffer and Private Conine, of Co. B, Sixteenth infantry, have been sentenced to death by courtmartial, and that Private McBennet has been condemned to 20 years imprisonment for having criminally assaulted native women in Manila a month ago. The crimes, it is said, greatly aroused the natives. The papers assert also that Gen. Otis has recommended that President Me-Kinley approve the sentence and that he desires a public execution of the men lief-by selfhelp, through imitating the sentenced to death as a warning against a repetition of the crime.

Built His Coffin.

In Maryland there is a man who has built a coffin for himself, and he lies down in it for a short time each day and also, and is getting used to that at the same time.

A BAD GANG.

A Regular Band of Robbers!Near Charleston.

COMPOSED OF CONVICTS.

A Dozen Outrageous Cases Cited to Show the State of Affairs Where the Robbers Operate.

A serious state of affairs is reported from St. Andrew's Parish. From all accounts lawlessness is running rampant across the Ashley River and every day Much Damage Done to Private and that the maurauders enjoy enjoy immunity from the law the bolder grow their depredations and the more audacious become the actors in the play that is going on. A radius of two miles from New Bridge seems to be regularly terrorized by a gang of outlaw Negroes, who are doing the Jesse James act on the highways, robbing stores and maltreating all who are so rash as to oppose any objection for the sake of order or self-defence. For several months this disorder and lawlessness has been going on in a most high-harded manner, and unless the officials responsible for the preservation of order do something themselves to stem the tide of crime or call on some one who will there is no telling where the matter will stop. It is now unsafe to travel the roadways at night and residence in that section may soon become dangerous if more stringent methods are not adopted to restore good order.

As said before this lawlessness is caused by a band of Negroes-the exact number not being known-all of whom are fugitives from justice. These Negroes are organized under the leadership of a Negro named Henry, but who prefers to travel under the intimidating cognomen of "Wild Bill."
"Wild William" and his gang are a

sweet set of jail birds that would be perfectly at home in the State Penitentiary, and some of them have been sentenced there, but escaped before sent-ences passed on them could be execut-cd. As a sample of the character of "Wild Bill" it is only necessary to

state that he is wanted for criminal assault on Edisto Island, and a bunch of constables from that place went to St. Andrew's after him last week, but after loafing around the woods for a few days returned without him Another man supposed to be connected with the gang is Henry Haynes. Haynes killed Constable Oliver at Ten Mile Hill, was convicted of manslaughter and sent-

cite a few of the crimes they have committed. It was impossible to secure the names, but the facts were given to a reporter for The News and Courier by one of the most prominent lawyers in Charleston, who has property in St. Andrew's, and who has studied the situation.

Lewis's store, about a mile from New Bridge, was robbed by the gang in broad daylight. They just walked in and held up the proprietor. Mr. Lewis very naturally objected and sought to oppose them and in the scuffle that ensued had his arm broken by the Negroes. After helping themselves to all that they needed the gang left for the woods. A few nights after Mr. Dupont's

store was entered and the clerk, who sleeps upstairs hearing the noise started down to see what was the matter. A Negro with a gun made him come to a standstill, and the clerk was informed that he had better not interfere. The clerk was powerless and the Negroes

after helping themselves made off. The store of Mr. Wigger, in Maryville, was the next place of attack. The gang tore off a strip of weather boarding from this place, but found they could not enter, so went around to another sile and endeavored to force a window. Mr. Wigger was waiting for them on the inside with a well loaded shotgun, but unfortunately, in working about for position, made a noise which frightened the gang off.

The clerk in Gadsden's store was held up one rainy afternoon by a single Negro, supposed to be Wild Bill. Fortunately, while the clerk was looking down the barrel of the pistol, a party of ladies drove up to the store to take shelter from the rain. The Negro, not knowing the invading party was of feminine gender, jumped out of the back door and took to the woods.

Another dastardly case of violence of which Wild Bill and his gang are guilty is the serious whipping administered to the town marshal of Maryville, a Negro named Robertson. A few weeks ago time was threatened with violence. was unhandy to get at. Before he hands. As the working ends of two each projectile being 85 grains. pistols pointed right at him, there was nothing to do but obey orders, and up went his "feeders." Robertson was then jerked from the wagon seat by a bunch or Negroes, some of whom came out of the bushes after the hold-up. and was unmercifully beaten. The eries of Robertson reached the ears of Mr. Kracke and another white man who were driving along the road in a buggy, returning to the city from Mr. Kracke's farm. As the buggy approached the scene of the difficulty Robertson was released and his assailants made good their escape.

Another case of highway robbery was inflicted on a collector from Charleston. The Reporter's informant did not rerelieved of \$25 in cash.

because he expects to smoke hereafter pair of shoes and a few cents in cash. The road takes a right of way through known as a butcher in Maryville, tells | 5 miles. - The State.

of a strange experience he had while driving along the road. He said a Negro, armed with two pistols and a rifle, stopped him and began to talk about the robberies that had been recently perpetrated. Williams said the Negro asked him if the white folks were

MES.

making any efforts to catch the robbers, etc. It is thought that the unknown Negro was Wild Bill himself, endeavoring to find out if the climate of St. Andrew's was getting too hot for him. Trial Justice Rivers is in charge of this side of St Andrew's district, and on him and his constables it devolves to rid the settlement of the marauders. The thing has been going on for some time now, and the people affected are beginning to wonder where the trouble will end. It is believed by some white men that if the gang is ever rouncel up

some of the many fugitive murderers of Charleston will be found.—News and Courier. THE SCATTERED NATION.

The Jews Are Discriminated Against All Over the World.

The Dreyfus case has served to call attention to the status of the Jews in the various countries of the world. Anti-Semitic feeling in France is stronger than it has been for many years past, but there are many other lands in which the Jews are subject to severe discriminations and rabid prejudices. In fact the United States and England are about the only countries in which the Jews may be said to enjoy an absolutely open field and fair chance. Both here and in England Jews have filled many positions of high distinction and prejudice against them exists in a far lighter degree than it does elsewhere.

The Jew has shown a wonderful ability to take care of himself even under the most adverse conditions. His business success is undoubtedly one of the main reasons of the discriminations against him and the attempts to beat him down. But he has prospered even under per-

secution and will continue to do so. There is no prospect that the Zionist movement, the plan of collecting all the Jews in Palestine and the restoration to them of distinct national power, will ever amount to much. They are scattered over the face of

the earth, and scattered they will remain until the end of time. The Jews are so prominent in affairs. especially in commerce, for which they have shown a genius unsurpassed by any other people that ever existed, that most persons believe they are more numerous than they really are.

According to the best information there are not more than 6,200,000 Jews in all the world-not a great many enced to the penitentiary. While confined in the Berkely county jail he escaped.

To show the hardihood of these Necaped.

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To show the hardihood of these Necaped. gro outlaws it is only necessary to re in Asia, 700,000 in Africa, 300,000 in America and 20,000 in Australia. European Russia there are 2,600,000. The next greatest numbers are in Austro-Hungary, the figures being put at 1,400,000, leaving 1,000,000 to be divided among the other European coun-

tries. There are 130,000 Jews in the British islands and not more than 200,000 in France. In the whole of Palestine there are about 40,000 and in Jerusalem 20,000.

The fact that there are only 300,000 Jews in America will surprise the average reader. These 300,000 Jews seem to be so many more than they are because they make themselves felt in every community where they live, because they are active, enterprising and thoroughly live factors in our complex civilizatson.

Three hundred thousand such people easily become a power even among

Will Not Go.

Indignation over the outcome of the Dreyfus trial has caused a party of over 700 Chicagoans who were going to the fair in a body to abandon their trip. Louis Halle, who is the treasurer of the party, and who, since the scheme was inaugurated, a year ago, has been receiving weekly remittances from those who proposed going, Tuesday issued notices to the members to call at his office and get their money. Immediately after the verdict in the Dreyfus trial Mr. Halle commenced receiving letters from members of the party saying that under no circumstances would they visit France. So many of these letters were received that a meeting executive committee was called and it was deemed advisable to call the entire trip off.

A Deadly Weapon.

The Mauser pistol is a new arm that has just been put to practi al test for the government. Human cadavers were used to test the effects of the bul-Robertson had occasion to arrest a relets upon human tissues. The pistol lative of one of the gang, and at the has an effectual range of 500 yards, and is said to be the most deadly weapon of Robertson paid no attention to the its kind ever invented. At 500 yards threat, because he always went well the bullets went entirely through the armed, but as is usually the case, he cadavers. It is probable that the arm finally threw aside precaution. One will be adopted by the army. It is now day he was driving along the shell road in use in Germany. It is the costliest in a wagon and had left his pistol in pistol made for army use, the price each the bottom of the wagon body, where it in large contracts lots being \$32.84. The cartridges cost four cents. Smokeknew what he was about a Negro rose less powder is used. The calibre is 30. up out of the bushes on each side of the | The bullets have a lead core and a nickroad and ordered him to throw up his el-plated copper jacket, the weight of

Want the Convention. Buffalo, Milwaukee, St. Louis and two or three other cities are each anxious to have the Democratic national convention next year, and several of them are taking subscriptions of funds to be used in securing the convention. Meanwhile Chicago remains serene, feeling sure that there isn't any other city than herself in which the Chicago platform could be readopted with so much effect.

An Unusual Case. The jury of condemnation appointed

at the instance of the Seaboard Air Line for the purpose of fixing a valuamember the gentleman's name, but said | tion on some 45 acres of the lands of the collector was held up on the public Mr. J. B. Dent, some distance from the highway by three Negroes, supposed to city, has allowed him a total of \$2,675, be Wild Bill and two of his pals, and which is said to be a higher price than Mr. Dent himself asked for the land. Near Daniel's Church an old Negro It is understood that the Seaboard will man was held up and relieved of a new appeal from the valuation of the jury. A colored man named Williams, well the land 100 feet wide for a distance of

HIGHWAY ROBBERY

A White Man of Augusta Held Up and Robbed.

BRICKS THROWN AT POLICE.

Lost His Pocket Book and All the Money He Had Together

With His Vaiise. A bold highway robbery was committed on last Thursday near Augusta, Ga. The Chronicle of Friday says:

Mr. W. H. Foster, a white man living at 1336 Ellis street, was held up and robbed on the highway Thursday afternoon by a negro. Mr. Foster had been over in Carolina, about five miles havend the line to visit his father and

beyond the line to visit his father and was returning to Augusta. He stopped in a house near the South Carolina railroad track to get a drink of water and while there asked what the time of day When he started out a negro man who was there said he guessed it was

time for him to be going, and started on ahead. A short distance down the track from the house the negro had stopped and waited until Foster caught up with him, when he asked Foster if he had anything to drink. Foster told him he had not, and the man said he ought to have. He then pulled out a pistol and, putting it right up to Fos-ter's face—close enough to touch—asked him if he had a pistol, to which Foster replied in the negative. Foster was then made to open a valise which he had with him. The negro then told him to pass over his money, which Mr. Foster did. After this the negro made him pull off his coat, saying he had a good mind to take that, too, and pawn it. He shook it to see if there was any money in it and then handed it back, but kept the pocket book, which contained \$2.40 and the valise.

Mr. Foster then took a back course for three miles until he reached the Horse creek road and came by that way to Augusta, going he says five miles or more out of his way to keep from passing the negro again. Mr. Foster was very much frightened when he reached the city, but went at once to police headquarters and reported the matter. He described the man as being a large black negro, 35 or 40 years old, and wearing blue overalls. He said he thought the negro weigned about 140 or 150 pounds.

Whether he was in this crowd or not is not known, but just before the time for the relief to go out last night Officer Damish went over to the city bridge to see if everything was all right there and found several negroes shooting craps. When they saw the officer they opened a broadside on him on him with a shower of brickbats that came down around him like the falling of hail The officer brought his pistol into view and the negroes, after hearing the tone of its voice twice, scattered in the direction of Hamburg at a lively pace.

Challenges Esterhazy,

The following challenge to mortal combat was cabled Thursday morning to Count Ferdinand Walsin-Esterhazy, at hi= address in London:

"Sir:-Believing you to be answerble for the misery and humiliation of Captain Dreyfus of the French army, and he, Captain Dreyfus, not being able to call on you personally for satisfaction, las an American, freeborn, loving liberty, de volunteer in my own right to meet you on the field of honor in behalf of Captain Dreyfus at any time and place agreeable to you.

"PAUL E. AYER

"Anderson, S. C." Ayer is a son of the late General Ayer of the Confederate army, and was a sergeant of the First South Carolina volunteers in the Spanish war.

Slain on the Highway.

A special from Batesburg to The State says: "Larkin McCarthy was killed at Langley Saturday night by William Goodwin. They were brother-inlpw, and some domestic trouble preceeded the shooting. McCarthy's body was brought here and taken to his father's for burial. All parties live near here, in Saluda county. Reports say Goodwin borrowed a shotgun, loaded it with large shot and awaited his victim by the roadside and emptied both barrels, riddling the body and killing Mc-Carthy instantly. Goodwin was captured and is now in the Aiken county

Killed Father and Mother.

A double murder occurred late Wednesday night near the manufacturing village of Fiskdale, Mass. John King and his wife, an aged couple, were kill ed by their son Peter, who was crazed from the excessive use of liquor. The skulls, of both were crushed by a heavy instrument. The murderer also attempted to kill his brother Thomas, but only succeeded in inflicting severe wounds. Peter is now confined in the lockup. He is in an unconscious condition and may die.

The Porto Rican Sufferers.

The governor has received a letter from the secretary of war stating that there were yet thousands of persons to be fed and clothed in porto Rico. He stated that a committee had been appointed to see that all contributions are properly distributed and expressed the tope that there would be no relaxation on the part of citizens to aid taem.

Death of a Vanderbilt.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, eldest son of the late William H. Vanderbilt and grandson of the old commodore, founder of the family, died suddenly in New York Wednesday morning in his magnifirent residence at Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue.

Gen. Wheeler Disgusted.

Special from Manila, via Hong Kong says: Gen. Wheeler only obtained assignment to active duty after a serious dispute with Gen. Otis, who wanted to sidetrack the veteran fighter by sending him to some obscure post in the south-ern islands. Gen. Wheeler now declares he will apply for permission to return to the United States soon, unless there is some change in the management of affairs in the Philippines.